[illegible] For [illegible]

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Slocan Niseis

Accompanying Parents to Japan; Seek Right to Return

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—All Canadian-born persons in Slocan and Lemon Creek who are accompanying their families to Japan have signed forms indicating that they wish to retain their Canadian status, and requesting that they be assured re-entry into Canada "within a reasonable time."

Where Nisei repatriates were under 16 years of age, guardians' signatures were also secured, and the signatures witnessed by a non-repatriating Nisei.

Although no definite answer or result may be forthcoming before the date of sailing, the Niseis believe that the step was necessary and desirable as proof of their desire, while still Canada, to negotiate for reentry into Canada.

The forms which were prepared by the Slocan Valley Nisei Organization were signed by all Nisei repatriates in the Slocan Valley, and a suggestion that a similar step be taken was sent to Tashme Shinwakai, Greenwood Japanese Council and Rosebery Nisei Organization.

SENT TO OTTAWA

The signed statements were sent to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Labor and the Secretary of State.

The statements declared: "Under unavoidable family reasons, we, the Canadian-born of British subject, have applied to arrange and effect our going to Japan. However, we find it is our necessity and desire to retain our rights and status of Canadian-born.

"Formerly, we had submitted a petition from this Slocan Valley concerning this matter, including the request for an issuance of a passport or a certification of re-entrance into Canada within a reasonable time.

"We further request that this application be considered and granted immediately."

Legion Approves B.C. Resolution

QUEBEC—The principle behind a British Columbia resolution that all Japanese except war veterans be deported was approved by the 11th biennial Canadian Legion convention in a standing vote, reported the Canadian Press on May 23.

The resolution was moved by William Stone of Victoria, who said it was only "fairness" to the Japanese themselves when they could not be assimilated by Canada.

Several delegates charged that such a resolution violated the principle for which Canada had fought.

Niseis to Join Allies in Japan

U.S. Permits Parcel Posts into Japan

United States has amended its "Trading with the Enemy Act" to permit parcel post shipments to "enemy countries," reported the Nisei Weekender published in New York.

The amendment makes possible the sending of "food, parcels and clothing, medicine or relief supplies for the alleviation of the suffering of people of all the countries, including Germany and Japan." It is understood that personal mail is excluded from the above category.

Meanwhile Japanese Americans in New York district have organized the New York Japanese American Committee for Japan Relief, with Ioji Sekine as chairman.

$4000 Quota Reached Reports K. Hidaka

TORONTO, Ont. — The $4000 quota allotted Japanese people in Canada by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians as part of their $10,000 fund for Privy Council appeal has been reached, Kunio Hidaka, executive secretary of the Citizenship Defence Committee, announced on June 4.

Large sums were donated by Defence Committees in Winnipeg, Slocan City and Toronto; smaller contributions by the Slocan Valley Nisei Organization; S. Alta. Youth Council and the Steveston Japanese Parents and Teachers' Association; and a pledge from The Canadian Japanese Association.

Ten Graduates of S-20 Japanese Language School in Vancouver Receive Postings in Kure, Tokyo

SINGAPORE—The names of nine Japanese Canadians in South-East Asia are included in the latest postings which have been made for Japan, it was revealed in the "CICSEA LINK," a Canadian Intelligence Corps news sheet circulated from Singapore.

The Niseis are Sgt. Tom Yamashita, Sgt. Jack Oki, Sgt. Kiyoshi Ito and Sgt. Mickey Nobuto who are destined for Kure, and Sgt. Greg Ohashi, Sgt. Art Sakamoto, Sgt. Saichi Imai, Sgt. George Hasegawa and Sgt. Shig One bound for Tokyo. The latter group will be led by Capt. William T. Salter.

One other Nisei, Tad Odo, is already in Tokyo with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force Headquarters.

The latest postings have been received with considerable excitement by the Niseis who are burning with curiosity to see the land of their ancestors.

All of the ten persons who make up the Japan-bound group are graduates of the S-20 Japanese Language School in Vancouver, and with the exception of Capt. Salter and Sgt. One, all are graduates of December, 1945.

The group is now awaiting orders at Malacca in Malay Peninsula.

* * *

Allied Headquarters in Tokyo have announced that the United States troops in Japan nine months after the surrender have been reduced to 152,000, plus 50,000 in southern Korea. The British Empire now is contributing a garrison of 38,000, according to the New York Times.

"The occupation of Japan is being accomplished with a lower percentage ratio of troops to population than the occupation of any other country in the world," the announcement said. The ratio is about one-fourth of one percent.

The first Chinese troops are expected to arrive in June to share in the occupation duties. It is understood that the first Chinese contingent will consist of one division, comprising 12,000 men, mostly combat veterans. They are expected to occupy the region around Nagoya, possibly including the prefectures of Mie, Aichi and Shizuoka.

A division of Filipino troops is also expected at a later date.

The announcement said that occupation costs in Japan were being paid by the Japanese Government and that food imports for the civilian population were being paid for by an exchange of commodities.

American Nisei Stranded in Japan Dies of Mistreatment, Torture

The death of a young Japanese American, Fred Masao Fujikawa, 31, of Canoga Park, Calif., who was "tortured beyond description" in Japan during the war, was reported by the Pacific Citizen on June 1 in an exclusive dispatch from Tokyo.

"The story of Fred Fujikawa," the Pacific Citizen said, "is that of a young Nisei who remained steadfast in his Americanism and his loyalty to the United States."

Fujikawa, who was stranded in Japan by the outbreak of war, refused to expatriate his American citizenship for more than two years after Pearl Harbor although subjected to continual pressure. He finally acceded when his relatives were intimidated, and was immediately drafted into the Japanese Army. Subsequent mistreatment from the army finally resulted in his death in 1945.

In 1941, Fujikawa had taken a trip to Japan because his father wanted to "show him what Japan was like." At the outbreak of war, finding himself unable to return to California, the Nisei enrolled in a trade school in Wakayama prefecture. He was classed as an "enemy alien" by his classmates, and the local police station assigned a special agent to watch him on grounds that he might be a dangerous spy.

"Fred was well-built and strong," the Pacific Citizen added, "having excelled in athletics while at home in California. But under the treatment accorded him in the Japa-

(Continued on Page 8)

Death Sentence for Kamloops Nisei

HONG KONG — A Kamloops-born Nisei, Kanao Inouye, was sentenced to death by the military court for his ill-treatment of Canadian prisoners at Samshuipo, the Hong Kong prisoner-of-war camp, it was announced on May [illegible] by the military government.

Inouye, an interpreter at the camp, was described as the most [illegible] of the camp officials, and [illegible] among former [illegible] as "Kamloops Kid" or [illegible]

[illegible] found guilty of [illegible] many acts of [illegible] court president [illegible] sentence on Inouye [illegible] is greatly aggravated [illegible] that you were [illegible] in your youth [illegible] received kindness [illegible] By your barbarous [illegible] destroyed your [illegible]

Inouye [illegible] served with the Canadian Army in the First Great War and [illegible] the Military [illegible] was told.

Inouye [illegible] school in Kamloops and [illegible] there until he was [illegible] He went to Japan in 1935.

Repats Accessible to Responsible Parties

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, stated in the Commons on May 30 that according to a Vancouver report, Japan-bound repatriates were being held in communicado and were not being allowed to see their friends. Mr. Coldwell asked whether the action was taken by reason of a local ruling or a ruling of the Department of Labor.

The Minister of Labor replied he had not heard the report but he would investigate the matter.

In Vancouver, T. B. Pickersgill, in charge of repatriation arrangements, said:

"The situation is that the Japanese are not entirely incommunicado. But we could not begin to cope with the rush of requests made by all sorts of persons wishing to see them—there have been too many details to settle in connection with their departure.

"But where they have wished to see a lawyer, or a doctor, say, or complete business details, we have been able to arrange such facilities.

On May 31, the Minister of Labor stated at Ottawa: "There are a number of people in Vancouver who want to talk to these repatriates, and it has been found desirable to make orderly arrangements to limit communication of this nature to responsible parties who have legitimate reasons. We have appointed an officer for this purpose, and all reasonable requests are being met.

Open Door to Evacuees Opposed By Lethbridge City Council

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Fears over the possibility of large numbers of the three thousand Japanese evacuees in southern Alberta moving in and settling permanently in Lethbridge were expressed in council chambers on May 29 before aldermen agreed unanimously to permit a certain evacuee to work here as a carpenter.

The discussion arose after permission had been requested to allow Mel Masayuki Murakami, Vancouver-born Japanese who had been employed by the Bird Construction Company at Raymond, to work for that company on wartime houses here.

"This man has proved himself to be a first class finishing carpenter and we now wish to employ him on the Wartime Housing project in this city," explained the company. "We have found it impossible to obtain any men of his skill in the district."

Some aldermen immediately expressed fears over "opening the door" to Japanese evacuees and saddling Lethbridge with large numbers of them.

"I'm willing to give that permission if every other city in Alberta and Canada takes its fair share of Japanese," stated Ald. L. S. Turcotte. He doubted that Lethbridge could for long continue to bar Japanese evacuees from coming here and added: "I don't think it's fair to southern Alberta that we should be left with all these Japanese here. I can see it coming. They're all going to be left here."

"If this man comes in to work, what right have we to stop someone else? What right have we to discriminate?" Ald. Turcotte asked.

Ald. Edward Castles stated that years ago he foresaw the possibilities of Japanese evacuees moving into Lethbridge and for that reason insisted that they be kept out of the city. He felt if council permitted Murakami to come in, carpenters in the city "will be up in the air and won't let him in their union and then there's going to be a row."

S.S. Marine Angel Sails with 672 Repatriates

VANCOUVER, B.C.—As dusk began to set along the waterfront on Friday, May 31, former U.S. troopship S.S. Marine Angel slipped its mooring from Pier A and started on a long trip to Japan. On board were 672 repatriates, their sewing machines, and tons of other baggage. The repatriates waved goodbyes in reply to their friends who had come from the immigration building to see the departure of the first boat.

Reporters found little emotion among the repatriates. The older persons, they said, had families in Japan and wished to return to spend the rest of their lives there, while for the younger persons, it was a matter of remaining with their families.

The Marine Angel had docked in Vancouver at seven on the morning of May 31. 585 persons were brought from Tashme to board the ship together with 87 persons from the immigration building.

Over 300 persons, brought here from outside B.C., are still waiting in the immigration building for the second boat, which is scheduled to sail about June 15.

Repatriates from Slocan and other B.C. districts will join the second contingent and swell the number to about 1,800 persons.

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The Privy Council Appeal

The hearing before the Privy Council on the reference as to validity of Orders-in-Council P.C. 7355, 7356 and 7357 on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada is expected to take place some time this month.

The case for the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, who are co-appellants, is to be presented by Mr. Andrew Brewin of Toronto and Sir Walter Monckton of England, and it is assured that the case could be handled by no abler lawyers.

Before his scheduled departure for England on June 12, Mr. Brewin was interviewed in Toronto by the Japanese section editor of The New Canadian and the executive secretary of the Citizenship Defence Committee. The result of that interview is reported by Mr. K. Hidaka in the Defence Committee's News Letter.

Mr. Brewin, says the report, was careful not to make any prediction as to the outcome of the appeal for the reason that the case involved some unusual points of law and legal justification could be found on both sides.

The outcome of the decision, says Mr. Brewin, may depend a great deal on the attitude of the judges, and in this connection attention is drawn to the fact that the principle of individual liberties is probably more deeply ingrained in the British law and tradition than in that of any other country.

Mr. Brewin has emphasized that the case will be decided purely on whether or not the Government of Canada had the power to pass the deportation Orders. The merits of the deportation policy, or the methods of securing the repatriation requests thus will not be argued in the appeal although these matters can be raised if necessary on cases initiated by writs of habeas corpus.

It is pointed out that the appeal will only decide the legal points, and even if the decision should prove to be unfavorable, that should not be interpreted to mean that the fight is lost.

* * * * *

Mr. Brewin is right in not encouraging undue optimism. On the other hand there is no reason to take a defeatist attitude even if all does not go well with the appeal.

The execution of the deportation plan is not entirely dependent on the outcome of the appeal. If the Orders are declared invalid the Government may, under sufficient pressure, introduce a modified deportation bill which may be approved by the parliament, while if the Orders are upheld, the Government may still be persuaded to revise its original deportation plans.

Whichever way the decision goes, the Japanese problem, as a political issue, will remain as long as evacuees remain concentrated in British Columbia.

It is now fairly evident that the deportation plan will not be as drastic as its original intent regardless of the outcome of the Privy Council appeal. And it is unlikely that all those who are now subject to deportation will be forcibly deported especially if they have moved east of the Rockies.

The decision on the Privy Council appeal is not expected before October. In the meantime it would seem advisable for the evacuees to make every effort to move out of British Columbia. In that way they would not only safeguard their own welfare, but would greatly help to ease the pressure of anti-Japanese groups on the Government, and thus make it possible for the Government to withdraw the drastic provisions in the original deportation policy.

The War Relocation Authority

By Galen M. Fisher in The Christian Century

At the outset, I make bold to assert that WRA deserves a Congressional Medal of Honor as truly as any other hero of the war. Even under favorable conditions its task would have been exceedingly difficult; but from start to finish WRA has been compelled to fight on two fronts. Outside, it fought an unscrupulous opposition in Congress and the western states. Inside, it fought a minority of evacuees, consisting of those Kibei (Nisei educated in Japan) and aliens who were enemies both of America and of the larger number who were driven into resentment by the calumnies and threats uttered against all evacuees by the opposition.

Far from whitewashing WRA, for four years I have given it the faithful wounds of a friend. First and last, it has been guilty of a few mistakes at the top, it has lacked proper co-ordination, it has been betrayed by misfits among its personnel, and it has only belatedly secured effective public relations. But consider its astonishing achievements. It had no precedents to guide it and it had to move at express speed. Doggedly clinging to the democratic dream and defying those who dubbed the evacuees quislings, it treated them as innocent war victims, revived their faith in America, discouraged self-pity, emphasized responsibility to share the national war burden, and spurred them to create in the desert self-governing communities, with schools, churches, playgrounds, theatres, co-operatives and food-for-victory farms. Besides, WRA deserves a large measure of the credit for persuading the army to allow the Nisei to serve in the armed forces. With what glory the Nisei combat and intelligence units covered themselves and the country, the world now knows.

All this and more WRA achieved, despite the fact that it was an Orphan Annie, an unattached presidential agency, cold-shouldered by the military and left by an overburdened President to fend for itself. Only after two years was it attached to the Department of Interior, where Secretary Ickes ran interference for it.

powell street

by mark n. toyama

powell st knows
all about those
who limp, run, stagger or walk
criss-cross, stop and talk
for echoes of laughter
whispers of pain
odor of burnt toast
exotic scent of chow mein
dissolve into the street in midnight rain
that's how
powell st knows

powell st knows
and loves the light skip
of children as they trip
to school and their studies
a lovely age
when yellow and white are buddies
powell st knows

powell st knows
of a youth in a room
dark, dreary and dank
a two by four tomb
and can tell by his weakening tread
that god again forgot
his daily bread
powell st knows

powell st knows
and shudders and hates
dwellers by satan's gates
the reeling squaw in drunken stupor falls
and tries to beat
her fists to pulp
on the wet concrete
and sobs
powell st knows

powell st knows
it is fifth avenue
main street wall street and park avenue
serves as the centre of a social scheme
longs to be the nucleus of a grander dream
and yet
yoshio and yacko's fanciful feet
truck on down a wondering street
light fantastic
to a jitterbug beat

Long Wait for Niseis Seeking to Return

TOKYO — American authorities in Japan are in no hurry to repatriate United States nationals of Japanese ancestry who were stranded in Japan by the war.

Masahi Okagaki, an employee of the Army Transport Command, applied to American consular authorities at Yokohama for a hearing on his case last week.

Authorities gave Okagaki an appointment for next Nov. 29.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's recent order to the Japanese government to supply a list of any American nationals who may have served in the Japanese war effort is looked upon as an action which will clarify the citizenship status of the Nisei who were stranded in Japan.

Citizenship of Repatriate Niseis

THE UNCERTAIN citizenship status of the Canadian-born persons proceeding to Japan with their families continues to be a source of concern especially to people in the interior towns of British Columbia where there are still a number of prospective repatriate families.

Repeated inquiries addressed to officials in Ottawa on the matter have so far resulted in no definite answer, and it is now held unlikely that there will be a definite answer before the departure of the first two contingents for Japan.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is not possible for a Canadian-born person to lose his citizenship through renunciation or for the government to revoke it.

Two factors, however, serve to make the case of the Canadian-born repatriates a special one in which the government may find justification for taking an unusually drastic action.

THE FIRST of these factors is is the nature of the repatriation request forms signed by the repatriates, and the fact that they were signed while Canada and Japan were still at war.

The forms provided as follows:

"I . . . . . hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan. Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the statement of the Minister of Labor, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents under sixteen years of age as listed hereunder: . . . ."

The "voluntary" repatriation plan of last year was obviously unfair because it made no provisions for Canadians who had no desire to give up his Canadian citizenship, yet was compelled for family reasons to join the repatriates. The only alternative open to those who did not wish to sign those forms and yet be allowed to join their families in Japan was to remain behind, wait until normal relations were established between Canada and Japan, and then to proceed to Japan at their own expense. Such an alternative was under actual circumstances an impossible choice.

THE SECOND FACTOR is the existence of a hitherto unpublicized order-in-council P.C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, Nov. 26, 1942. This order provides that:

a. Any British subject or a Canadian national who requests to be moved to an enemy country during a war, shall from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a British subject.

b. The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject under paragraph "a" shall, if included in that person's application for repatriation also cease to be British subjects from the date of departure.

c. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph "a" of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject by reason only that his parent has ceased to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada.

If the above order-in-council has not been withdrawn or modified, then it is clear that all those who are leaving Canada under the repatriation plan cease to be British subjects or Canadian citizens.

THE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL is objectionable because it [illegible] across the safeguards to citizenship provided in the new Citizenship Act. The Act provides Canadian citizenship may be revoked or renounced as regards Canadian-born persons only in the following cases:

1. where he acquires a foreign citizenship when outside of Canada,

2. where, having dual nationality, he renounces his Canadian citizenship after reaching twenty-one or after marriage,

3. minor children whose parent loses citizenship under 1 or 2. (The children may re-assume Canadian citizenship on reaching twenty-one by making a declaration to that effect.)

4. where he has dual citizenship and serves in the armed forces of any country when it is at war with Canada, and

5. minor children whose parent loses naturalization under the Citizenship's Act provisions may be deprived of citizenship by an order-in-council.

In explaining certain sections of the Citizenship Act, the Secretary of State Paul Martin emphasized the need of avoiding circumstances in which any person may become stateless. But such circumstances will arise in hundreds of cases were the Canadian-born repatriates to be deprived of their citizenship under P.C. 10773. The reason is that according to responsible evacuee leaders a considerable section of the repatriate children do not and never did possess dual citizenship, and in some cases the Japanese citizenship had been revoked before the war.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to predict at this time what action is being contemplated by the federal authorities regarding the citizenship status of the repatriate Niseis. Ottawa has been informed that the Canadian-born children do not wish to forfeit their citizenship in accompanying their families to Japan. But unless P.C. 10773 has been withdrawn or revised, they face an imminent danger of losing their citizenship.

In a great many cases, there is no choice for the Canadian-born except to follow their parents to Japan, and it is not possible for them to wait indefinitely until the government consents to issue them passports for the purpose of re-entry into Canada. Under the circumstances, although there is no guarantee, they can take certain precautions to protect their citizenship. These are listed below:

1. Those over sixteen should revoke that section of the repatriation form in which they declare their "desire to relinquish British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan."

2. Guardians of children under sixteen should ask the authorities to delete the names of their children from their repatriation requests, and make it clear that the children are accompanying their parents for "family reasons" and have no desire to surrender their status as Canadians.

3. Those with dual [illegible] should revoke [illegible] nationality at [illegible] opportunity on reaching [illegible] possible before [illegible] one years.

4. Refer the [illegible] potent legal [illegible] Canada and [illegible] able individuals [illegible] Canadian government [illegible] wish to retain [illegible] citizenship.

第二船の出帆延期

「二世も積極的態度を」

トロントのデモクラシー委員會一世部が 東行中の梅月氏歡迎會を開催

（トロント發）デモクラシー委員會一世部では五月三十一日夜トーリ[illegible]キーレホン教會に於て東部旅行中の梅月高市氏の歡迎講演をかねた歡迎茶話會を開催、五十餘名の男女が出席して一世部[illegible]氏が司會し梅月氏の挨拶があつてから茶菓を喫しながら佐々木週一、神野[illegible]、北川[illegible]、佐々木英治、ミセス田中、ミセス三井諸氏の歡迎の辭があつたが、梅月氏は謝辭と共に移動當初から二世と共に働くやうになつてからの感想を述べ戰爭の經驗[illegible]を強調し

今や日系人社會は事實上に於て二世の時代となつて來たのであるが、一世は第二世を前面に立て、活動させ背後から之を支援するといふ立場をとることが素より自然な進行であり至當であるのだが、第一世としては「最早や引退する」といふ態度をとるだけではいけず、寧ろ積極的な態度をとつて少しでも二世に近づく――良い加奈陀市民となることにつとめる――といふ努力が大切である事を強調し、トロントに於て一世も二世と共にデモクラシー委員會に參加して協力精進してゐる事實を非常によい傾向だと思ふ旨を述べ「ニューカナデアン」紙がデモクラシー助長を基本にして立つてゐる事を色々な角度から説明した

教育部プログラム

次で一世部教育部の今後の活動方針につき協議し、内田部長から提議されてゐる「教育部と言つても何も人々を教へるといふが如き態度をとるのでなくて万事に研究して行きたい」と云ふ方針をとつて進む事に一同贊成、清水牧師からも意見の發表があつて、今後のプログラムに議事法や市民籍法案等をとりあげて研究して行かうと云ふ事になつた

民主委員會一世部役員

（トロント發）日系加奈陀人デモクラシー委員會一世部では五月廿一日委員會を開催、各部門の責任者及び部員を左の通り互選した

△社交部長木澤、大井、谷田部△教育部長内田、部員清水△財[illegible]

インテリアタウンの二世會

日本行二世の再入國を政府へ請願

（スローカン發）スローカンバレー二世會では五月廿二日會合を開き日本行二世で後日加奈陀へ歸る希望の者に關する問題を協議したが此際請願書を作製して大々オタワ政府關係當路へ提出する事に決し直に其手段をとつた。同地方では日本行二世は全部之に署名した。同會では同様手段をとる様タシメ親和會、グリンウッド委員會役員會、ローズベリ二世會へ勸誘状を發信

第二船の出帆延期

者は五月廿二日晩市出帆の豫定で荷物をみんな送り出した後二十一日になつてから出帆延期の通告があつたので非常な混亂を來して居る。スローカンバレー一帶で歸國者は六百人からあるので出發までの間のメスハウスの交渉にやつきとなつて居る。第二船は來る六月十六日に出帆豫定と通報が入つたがこれも確定されたわけではない。それに目下當地方一帶へシカが流行して患者が七八十人に上り[illegible]に隔離[illegible]

擁護運動資金寄附

（トロント發）トロント市民權擁護委員會に其後左の寄附があつた

△オカナガンセンター交友會よりとして大地豊吉氏はウィニペッグより護委員會を通して百十一弗△ニューデンヴァーから瀧川光枝氏を通して合計百十三弗此内譯はニウデンヴァー療養院患者一同十二弗五十仙、同療養院一同二十弗五十仙、二世演藝會收入より八十弗△ヴァーノンの矢倉俊郎氏より元晩被香日本人庭園業組合よりとして二百六十四弗九十二仙△信岡氏を通してトロント交友會より七十六弗八十七仙△モントリオールの岡田氏より元カンバランド第一號地語學校會計殘金九十九弗五十八仙及びボール維持費殘金七弗四十二仙合計百〇七弟

（ウイニペッグ發）元ストロベリヒル日本人農會からウイニペッグ市民權擁護委員會へ六十弗寄附

銷し夫れと共に總ての船舶を禁止した。病勢が漫延すれば日本行にも影響するので憂慮されてゐる。尚日本行出帆が延期された關係で日本行の人が更に殖えて八十二家族（二百七十八人）となつた。其他四月三日以來四十二家族が再定住移動したので目下當地に居殘るのは二百五十七家族となる

ローズベリ野遊會

（ローズベリー發）當地から五月廿九日出發の豫定だつた歸國者は出發を六月十六日迄延期の旨ニューデンヴァーのセツルメントから通知があつた

（ローズベリー發）ローズベリ親和會、父兄教師會及び二世協會合同主催で五月廿六日バッグリックスクール學童の運動會を催し懇親會を併せてヴィルソン河畔で開催したが好天氣にめぐまれ一同各種競技ソフトボール等に歡を盡した

ニューデンヴァー協和會總會

（ニウデンヴァー發）協和會は總會を五月十一日開催して會則の一部を修正追加し、時局更生委員は存續を決定して六名を擧げ、且つスローカンに本部を置く市民權擁護協會に代表四名を送る事なども承認。本年度役員は左の如く決定

▲會長畑下五十次▲副會長中村源三郎▲議長川添春水▲副議長柳澤元仁▲幹事東山春太郎▲齋藤角藏▲會計益田基▲監査役中尾藤市 岡田唯一▲社會部長小隨與平▲衛生部長久芳粂樹▲娯樂部長中島光雄▲體育部長及川直人▲演藝部主任江畑源彌

なほ組長互選會に於て左の如く組[illegible]

（第一區）柳澤元仁（二）田原登（三）東山春太郎（四）及川直人（五）岩中けん二（六）なか島光雄（七）畑下五十次（八）玉置重助（九）川添春水（一〇）壽美長一（一一）堀内與作（一二）森澤兼吉（一三）中村源三郎（一四）久芳粂樹（一五）岡田唯一（一六）小隨與平（一七）なか尾藤市「二八」齋藤角藏「二九」佐野繁二「ミッリスランチ」なか路清 井のうへ重隆 五百井仙之助 益田基「ネルソンランチ」江畑源彌 對島忠藏 大橋源吉「タウン」鳴瀬金太郎「二英加ランチ」逢坂音吉

人事消息

■出生 トロントの齋藤城次氏夫人（舊姓鴨瀨花子）は五月十四日男兒出産ジオージ・ドーナルドと命名▲ローズベリーの藪木隆義氏夫人は五月廿三日ニウデンヴァー病院で男兒出産

■婚約 アルバタ州ピクチヤービユートの谷口金左エ門氏長女ヨシ子（フローレンス）さんとアイロンスジリングの飯島フジエ氏二男敏行（サミー）君とは中釜龍太郎夫妻及び田畑市郎氏の世話で五月十八日こん約した▲マニトバ州レタリヤの村上音吉氏息讓治君と佐々木喜七郎氏息女タケ子さんとは西村英雄夫妻の世話で五月十九日こん約成立した

■結婚 ピーシー州エンダベーの鹿兒島縣人大濱榮三氏と和歌山縣人吉田楠松氏二女ユキヱさんは勝見勝之助夫妻の世話で五月四日レモンクリーキ佛敎會にて片津開敎使により結こん式擧行エンダベーに新居を持つた▲スロカンシテーの木下雷助氏長女ミチ子さんと原田熊市氏二男輝雄君とは小田、畑野兩夫妻の世話でスロカン佛敎會に於て淺香開敎使司式の下に結こん式擧行、新夫婦はオンタリオ州ロンドン市に新家庭を持つ筈

■死亡 ピーシー州ターピンの壽美壽松氏は突然の發病でナモンアーム病院に入院したが五月廿七日死亡、廿六日晩通夜葬儀[illegible]

別式執行▲タシメの足立常一氏は五月十二日自宅で死去同十五日佛公會のゲール長老により葬儀執行

求人

私共はモスス[illegible]ピートスバー及びキャリーヤ兩場のビート會社の仕事を契約して居りますが目下勞働手不足を告げて居るのでビート勞働の合間の短期間でも差支えありませんから就働希望者は左記へ申込んで下さい

賃銀は一時間五十仙の日傭きと堀り方のコントラクトと二種あります

廣瀬龍次
68 Kate St., Winnipeg, Man.
(Phone: Wpg. 21 458)

林 竜雄
廣瀬 丈大

牛島式轉力氣功術電氣療法
電話架設中
稻本治療所
[illegible]

退院御禮

私事入院中は遠近の皆様から色々御見舞を頂き又病院の方々からは特別に親切に看護して頂きまして有難うございました。おかげさまで全快致しました。五月十六日退院いたしましたから御安心下さい。一々御禮申上るべきですが取あへず紙上を以て御禮申上ます

五月二十二日 スローカン
阿部 [illegible]太郎
各位

御禮

ポプオフ在留中は大變お世話になりまして上に今回急に東行に當りまして色々と御世話になりまして有難うございました。當地トロントに來て目下アシャード・ファームに就働中で[illegible]すたで御安心下さい

[illegible]

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クエベック州に日本人を入れる爲

モントリオルの近くに大がゝりなホステルを開設

（モントリオルにて梅月特派員）クエベック州附近に更に多數の日系人を移住させるため以前從軍者日系人[illegible]ではモントリオルの東方四十哩ファーナムに大きなホステルを設けることになり既に敷物を購入して設備を進めてゐる。ファーナムは人口四千程の町でモントリオルから一時間半で行ける。そこにホステルに改造すべき八軒の建物があつて[illegible]の人々を住まはせる事が出來るのだが、之はオンタリオ州ファーナムのホステル閉鎖以後（クエベック州から職業州）でと合はせ）に移住を志す日人の一時的な宿所であつて就職ディストリビューチングセンターであり、東部移住を一先づこゝに集め、就職口に應じた者又は[illegible]向け、モン[illegible]を得られる[illegible]にする[illegible]出かける事[illegible]を持つては行けね[illegible]はファーナ[illegible]における（[illegible]）やうな場[illegible]何れにしても二百名位[illegible]の[illegible]なつてゐる。クエ[illegible]を入れる事に就[illegible]「それと[illegible]す[illegible]ないが──」と云ふやう[illegible]はあるものし[illegible]つて[illegible]入つて來[illegible]るフランス系人は[illegible]インサで日本人だから向うの斷うのも云ふやうな偏見はない。たゞ日系人と云ふものを全然知らない向きが多いので當局では農地などに日本人を新に入れる場合は農者を集めて日本人のことも話し理解の糸口を與へるやうにしてゐるのであるが、日本人自身がまとめに働いてよきカナダ人たる事を實證しさへすれば問題はないのである。當局では飛て無職に終らでも移住させる計畫を立てゝ右の如く大がゝりなホステルを開設する事になつてゐるのであるが、大体に於てビーシー州に殘つて居る者を入れたいのではあるもの、例へばアルバータ、マニトバからの希望移住志望者でも入れるのである

農地の場合

ゆく〳〵獨立　農家に仕立る

クエベック州の農地は日本人にとつては未だ全くの新天地と云つてよいくらゐだが農家の大部分はフランス系人で勿論農園業のもありデーリー、野菜、フルーツ等、そして大仕掛なもの、ミックスト・ファーム等色々だが、何れにしても移住して來る日本人に適した方面でならはせて、先づ最初は農家に雇はれて働き土地の事情などが判つてくるとやがて農地を所有させて獨立した農家に仕立てゝ定住させると云ふのが大体の方針で[illegible]であるが、[illegible]の出荷に就いては[illegible]農場には[illegible]る所トラクシステム完備してゐてバイヤーに賣るとか自ら市場へ出荷するとかの方法がある。農地の氣温は大体に於てモントリオル程度で特に取立てゝきびしいと云ふのでもなく、新天地に乘出して正常生活を再建しようといふ氣持のある者だつたら誰にでも道は開けてくると云ふのだ。此外鑛山方面の就職口開拓にも期待をかけて居るさうで、特にセントローレンス河の漁業にも日系人が就職し得る可能性がある

都市の働き

技術者を要求

モントリオルには現在既に凡そ九百人の日本人が居るであらうが就職口の上で他の都市に比して特に目立つのはブックキーパー其他オフイス働きの口が開けて居る事であり國際勞働局の事務所に就職してゐる者もある。何れの場合でも技術と經驗を有することが條件となるのであるが現在でもラヂオテクニシアン、マシニスト、メカニック等の人材要求があり特にラヂオテクニシアンの就職口は確實だと云はれる。技術經驗ある者は之等の勞働組合に加入出來るのだが所謂アプレンチスト（徒弟）としてこれから技術を習得しようといふ向きにはアプレンチストの數に制限があるので一寸困難だと云ふ事。州政府直營のトレード・スクール（職業學校）があるので其道がないわけではない。此テクニカルスクールは學校といふよりも實習所でありはたらきながら勉強すると云ふ風に出來てゐる

學童教育のこと

學校教育はモントリオルの一例をとつて云へば（ローズマウント區域）グレード七までが所謂パブリックでグレード八から十一までがハイ校だがグレード十二もあつて、それを終へれば大學の二年に入れる。ハイ校は四弗廿五仙の月謝がいるがパブリックは一切フリーで敎科書もくれる。學校はカソリック敎會とプロテスタント敎會がもつてゐるので一寸考へると敎會が總て管理してゐるやうにとれるが、矢張り敎育は州政府が管理してゐて他の州と根本的には變るではない。だがカソリック系はフランス語が主でプロテスタントは英語が主となつてゐるのであるからハイスクールなども英語の方を主として行くためにはプロテスタントのハイ校にかよはねばならぬ事があり、その學校にでも自由に通學出來る事になつてゐる。

住宅の問題はその都市でも大体同じ困難さが續いてゐるので家屋購入其他の方法で徐々に解決して行くほかない

ニユースあちこち

（シンガポール發）當地の聯合軍情報部隊で發行してゐるニユースによると現在東南アジヤに居る九名の日系兵は今度日本に赴任する事になつて目下マレー半島のマラアカに集まつて出發命令を待つてゐる。夫れらは與に赴任する筈の山下トム、大木チヤツキ、伊藤クラーク、延藤ミツキー各軍曹とサルター大尉に引率されて東京に赴く筈の大塚グレグ、坂本アートと今井佐市、長谷川ジヨージ、大上シイグ各軍曹である ◇

◇クエベック州ラシュートの小野善雄氏の許へ米國進駐軍一士官より次の如き通信が最近あつた──甲府市の小野善太郎牧師夫妻（善雄氏兩親）は健在だが甲府市は昨年三時間の爆撃で九割方燒滅され小野牧師の敎會も全燒。然し其後六疊敷の二間を手に入れて集會を續けて居るが此程敎會堂新築を計畫建築費用の半額は既に集まつて古里雅太郎氏（東京）の設計の下に立派な敎會堂が建てられる運びになつてゐる。米進駐軍は小野牧師にあらゆる助力をなすと共に小野氏も又新日本建設の事業に擢々協力援助してゐるそ。

◇（レスブリツヂ發）フード建築會社に雇はれ政府の戰時住宅建設に從事してゐる村上正幸氏のレスブリツヂ市内就職が五月廿九日の市會で許可されたが、ターコツト市議は日系人の自由定住を認める時期は既に到來した事を强調した

◇（晩香坡發）日本行第一船マリンエンジャル號はタシメからの歸國者五八五人と移民館に集まつて居た者の中から八七人合計六七二人を乘せて五月廿一日夕刻出帆した。ビーシー州外からの歸國者三百人以上がまだ移民館で第二船を待つて居るがスロカン方面其他ビーシー各地からの者も之と一しよになるのであり出帆は六月中旬の豫定

◇（ニューヨーク發）米政府は此程戰時國への小包郵便取扱び法を緩和した爲日本への食料品、衣類、其他雜貨品の小包が發送出來るやうになつたが、個人の郵便物は此新規則に含まれずまだ許可されない ◇

（メディシンハット發）當市で洋服仕立店を持つ[illegible]野キング（六十歳）氏は五月十八日[illegible]行方不明になつて居ると報じられる

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲マニトバ州レタブヤの佐々木喜司雄氏（出產記念）▲ビーシー州エンダビーの大濱秦三氏（結こん記念）▲アルバタ州アイロンスプリングスの[illegible]島フロ二氏（息こん約記念）▲トロントの[illegible]名氏▲オンタリオ州バーリントンの若林久太郎氏▲トロントの高江三井幸平氏▲ハミルトンの[illegible]洲ハロルド氏▲トロントの角谷松氏

ニユーカナデアン

常[illegible]

夫[illegible]事[illegible]て病氣療養中の處[illegible]生相かなはず遂に五月十二日午前二時自宅に於て永眠仕候段生前辱知諸賢に謹告仕候 尚同十五日聖公會グールド長老司式の下に葬儀執行致し候 右は多忙中にも不拘多數會葬被下且は種々の御高配を賜り[illegible]紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

五月十六日　タシメ

妻　足立[illegible]
長男　[illegible]
長女　金井[illegible]江
次女　[illegible]
[illegible]　川尻[illegible]岩一
[illegible]　門永友次郎
友人代表　佐々木[illegible]一
[illegible]

[illegible]（若松[illegible]）五月二十二日[illegible]早[illegible]病院に入院[illegible]手術[illegible]二時[illegible]自宅に於て[illegible]

千九百四十六年五月二十八日

[illegible]

御禮

御多忙中の[illegible]

若林久太郎
[illegible]

C/o Fred Bell & Sons Fruit Farm,
Victoria Ave., Burlington, Ont.

クレアの皆様

婚約御挨拶

村上[illegible]
佐々木[illegible]

右の[illegible]婚約[illegible]にて[illegible]

千九百四十六年五月[illegible]日

[illegible]　村上[illegible]
[illegible]　佐々木[illegible]

[illegible]

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の爲の唯一不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市クルボクト街五〇四　電話九〇一三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和査
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

購讀料一部十仙　一月四十仙
（前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

社説

日本行き二世の國籍問題

カナダ生れの日本人が日本に[illegible]のカナダ國籍保留の不確實さは今後[illegible]しやうとしてゐる多くの人達の深刻な關心となつてゐるが[illegible]の所オタワ政府は[illegible]な[illegible]を[illegible]けて居るやうに見ゐる。そして政府の日系人追放を正當化する理由は次の二つにある

（一）日系人が戰爭中に[illegible]國籍を[illegible]した事。其實際には英國籍を放棄し日本國籍をとる事を宣誓し、一九四五年二月十三日付勞働大臣聲明の條件の下で自分の子供（十六歳以下の子供）を[illegible]るやうに請願した事

（二）一九四二年十一月廿六日付ピー・シー一〇七七三號

（イ）[illegible]又はカナダ國民であつて戰爭中[illegible]に向つてカナダを去る事を請願した者はカナダ國籍を失ふ

（ロ）[illegible]によつて[illegible]を失つた者の妻又は未丁年の子供であつて[illegible]に含まれて居る場合は共に國籍を失ふ

（ハ）[illegible]によつて英國國籍を失つた者の子供は單に親が英國國籍を失つたと云ふ理由で其國籍を失ふものでなく[illegible]議會内[illegible]とつて[illegible]カナダを[illegible]ことがある

マーチン國務相は此法案の説明の中で特に實際問題として或者が無國籍になるやうな事を避けるやう[illegible]したがカナダ生れの日系二世の場合はさうした者が多數生ずる事は確實である。即ち彼等の大多數は二重國籍者でないからである。現在の場合此問題の圓滿なる解決は政府に期待する事は出來ない[illegible]

右の勅令が其の儘有効のものとすれば日系二世で今度日本へ行く者は皆其の國籍を喪失する事になる。然し此勅令は今議會で通過したカナダ市民籍法案の目的とする市民籍の安定を甚しくおびやかすものである。此法律によるとカナダ生れの者の市民籍は左の場合にのみ取消さるゝものである

（一）カナダ以外の地でカナダ以外の國籍をとる場合

（二）二重國籍所有者で丁年に達した時或は結婚後カナダ國籍を放棄した場合

（三）未丁年者で親が一、二項により國籍を失つた場合。但し當人が丁年に達した時正規の手續により國籍回復が出來る

（四）二重國籍所有者でカナダと戰爭中の他國の軍隊に入隊した場合

（五）親が市民籍法の下で歸化權を失つた者の未丁年の子供は[illegible]勅令により其國籍を取消さるゝ

[illegible]取り得る手段は

（一）十六歳以上の二世は請願書の中から英國籍を放棄し日本國籍をとると云ふ條項を取けす方法を講ずる事

（二）十六歳以下の子供の後見者は其請願書から子供の名を消して家庭的事情で同伴するものであり國籍取消しの希望が全然ない事を當局に申出ておく事

（三）二重國籍所有者はなるべく早く日本國籍離脱をする事

（四）カナダを去る前にカナダ國籍保留の意志を明白に政府に表明しておく事

等であると思ふ。

アメリカにならへ

米國に於ける十一萬五千の日系人に對する再定住事業は目下加州のトレーラー・キャンプに假住する人百を除いて大方完成したのである。過般ニューヨークに於て日系米國市民聯盟が主催となり此の難事業を成功に導いた責任者たる戰時再定住局長ディロン・マイヤー氏への感謝晩餐會を開き、其の席上で感謝狀を贈呈して此の人道保護の勇者を表彰した。パシフイック・シチズン紙は其の社説に「僅でも成功不可能とした難事業に處し、三年間の苦鬪に身をさゝげた彼が今成功つてこの會衆に面した時に定めし回顧の情に堪ないものがあつたであらう。彼は十萬餘の人間を無味乾燥な砂漠生活から救ひ新しい希望と適當な職業を與へて全米に送り出したのである。彼は其席上で日系人の彼に對する協力をたゝへたが、此の協力は正しい意味で單なる協力ではない。これこそは彼に對する信頼そのものであるのだ」と説いてゐる。

カナダに於ける日系人の再定住事業は近來活潑に進行されつゝあるやうではあるが米國のそれと比する時に未だ完成までには日暮れて道遠しの感なきを得ないのである。之を遂行する勞働省日本人局は有能の人材を擁しながら日本人の信頼をかち得ない事は實に不幸な事である。それは彼等の手腕の然らしむる所ではなく寧ろ政策の稼難性に起因するものであると信じる。東部移動を激勵する今日でさへ人々は逡巡の氣ひと更に再移動せしめらるゝかも知れない不安から解放されてゐない。今猶インテリアタウンには種々の風説が流布されてゐるのだ。斯うした狀態を一掃する方法をとらない限り當局者は日本人の眞の信頼と協力を期待することは困難であらう。

それには當局はもつと眞劍に其政策の目的と現狀を明白にすると共に異狀な心理狀態にある日本人の立場を理解して同情的に處理する事が最も肝要である。例へば日系人問題の恒久的解決の策である散住政策の實行手段の如きも逡巡の不安を利用して高壓的に行ふことも出來るが眞にその實を擧げるためには日本人の信頼と協力をかちとることが最も重要事である。曾て米國に於ける日系人の直面した沿岸立のき狀態は加奈陀のそれに比して或點では寧ろ苛酷に過ぎた感があつた。それにも拘らず在米同胞はよく局長マイヤー氏と其の戰時再定住局に協力したのである。吾等は加奈陀の當局が此の同じ協力を在加日本人からかち得る事が出來ない筈がないと思ふものである。

メモランダム　T・U

旅先での走り書き

◇モントリオルでもトロントでもハミルトンでも日本人はみんな元氣で活動してゐる。男も女も働いてゐる。遊んで居ては食へないからでもあらうし、活氣ある環境の中に居ては自然ぶら／＼としては居られない氣も起るのであらう。[illegible]共稼ぎ」をやつてゐるのだが、住居をはじめ一般の生活費がかさむのだから斯うしなければやつて行けないのであり、殊に適當なハウスでも借りて一家をかまへて行くには男一人の働きでは到底足りないのである。モントリオル、トロントとも婦人の仕事、相當に年の進んだ人々に對する輕い仕事も有るので今では多くの人々が「勞働者」となつて工場通ひをして居る[illegible]に好い收入を得てゐる向きも多いやうである。

◇昔——といつても一寸戰前までの事だが——沿岸で何々會社の社長とか何々事務所といふ風な所謂ホワイトカラー組だつた者が每日モントリオル、トロントの工場出勤なのだから愉快である。恐らく此人たちも「勞働者」として働くことの新鮮さ愉快さをしみじみと味つて居ることであらう。

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田邊平五郎

結婚御挨拶

右兩名[illegible]勝之助氏御夫妻の御媒酌により豫て婚約中の處去る五月四日レモンタリーキの佛教會に於て片津開教使司式の下に結婚式を擧行仕候時節柄右披露も不拘多數の御來會を賜り且又過分の御祝品を頂戴仕候乍略儀紙上を以て御禮申上候尚今後共宜しく御指導御引立に預り度く願上候

五月三十日

大濱　榮三
吉田　ユキエ
井上　友次郎
吉田　キヌ松

御禮

小生在郷中は一方ならぬ愛顧と配慮に預り誠に有難うございました。其後住宅難の爲に今日迄のびのびになりましたが左記の當家族の者が一時寄留することになりました[illegible]ローズベリー及ニューデンバー在留中は色々と厚情に預り且今回東行出發に際しましては一方ならぬ御世話になり[illegible]見送り[illegible]紙上を以て[illegible]の御健康を祈り上げます

五月三十日

大倉　喜一
同　外一同

60 Kerr St.
Hamilton Ont.

インターニー　請兄
ローズベリー　請兄
ニウデンバー　諸兄姉

御禮

私共スローカン在住中はみな様に一方ならぬご厚誼に預り[illegible]下さいましてお別れしてはお[illegible]モントリオル市[illegible]町に移住して參りました[illegible]厚き御禮を[illegible]御健康を祈り上げます

六月一日

林　[illegible]

スローカン在住諸位

歸國挨拶

此度本年[illegible]アメリカのみなさまに[illegible]は諸事と[illegible]ざいまし[illegible]各位の御厚情に[illegible]を去るにのぞみみなさまの御健康を祈ります

各位

宇野　[illegible]二郎

小生[illegible]在住中は一方ならぬ御厚情を賜り今回日本へ行くに[illegible]ございました。[illegible]以て[illegible]申上げます

ヴアインランド、ジョージ、ビームスヴイルの[illegible]

具間　[illegible]

今回[illegible]在加[illegible]なる[illegible]移いたし[illegible]健勝を[illegible]上ます

六月一日

[illegible]

クエベック州に日本人を入れる爲

デモクラシーとはどういふことか

＝新日本建設の鍵＝（四）

東京帝國大學教授　矢部貞治

日本に於る民主々義

◎日本の敗因は、今お話のあつたやうに日本の政治が誤つた方向をとつて居た點にあると思ひますが、本來日本の天皇政治は、デモクラチツクな性格を多分に持つてをると云ふ點が多いですが、その點はどうでせうか。

▲其點は全く同感です。つまり日本では一君萬民とか、萬民翼贊とかいふ言葉が使はれて來て居ますが、萬民翼贊と云ふ事は、つまりデモクラシーであつて總ての國民が大政を翼贊する。即ち政治に參與すると云ふ事なんです。のみならず、日本がつくられた時の趣でも、イザナギイザナミノ命から君と國と民とが生れてゐる。天皇と國民とは實に同じいのちから生れて來たはらからの關係にある。それはさらに天皇と國民と云ふものは結びついてゐるが故に聖德太子の十七條の憲法にも明かに「それ事をば獨斷すべからず、必ず衆と共にあげつらふべし」と示されてゐるのです。あげつらうとは論ずると云ふ事ですが、必ずみんなの意見を聽いてやれと云ふ事が規定されてゐるわけです。又五ケ條の御誓文には申すまでもなく「廣ク會議ヲ興シ萬機公論ニ決スベシ」と云ふ立派な言葉があります。萬機公論に決するとは、獨斷しないでみんなと一しょに相談してやると云ふ事で、つまりデモクラシーなんですね

◇ですから私は、天皇政治には非常にデモクラシーの要素があると信じてゐるのです。唯夫れが不幸にして、現在の政治の上では長い間天皇と國民との間に挾まつて實際の政權をにぎつて來た色々の勢力、即ち明治維新以後ならば藩閥官僚、軍部と云ふやうなものですし、明治維新前ならば將軍、幕府と云つたやうなものがあり、其前にさかのぼれば武家、更に其前は藤原氏とか其他色々の權臣閥族があつて、さう云ふ勢力が前に申した樣な專制政治力をもつて政治を行つてゐたのであつて、夫れがそもそも日本を不幸にみちびいたのだと思つて居ります

◇一頃世上で論議されたところは、一体日本の國體と云ふものと民主々義は矛盾するのではないかと云ふ事だつたのですが、今のお話で其點は解決ついて居ると思ひます。が然し天のうせい治と民主主義が更によき調和を遂げるために、何等かの條件がいるのではないでせうか。消しようだとすればどんな條件がいるのか、その邊を少し……

▲夫れはつまり今申したやうに天のう政治と云ふものが、抑デモクラチツクな性格をもつたものなんで、唯そこで非常に問題になります點は、デモクラシーと云ふものを人民主義と云ふやうな原理で押進めて行きますと、天のう政治と云ふ事と衝突するおそれがあるのです。西洋では長い間君主と國民が、主權が人民にあるか、君主にあるかと云ふ事が問題にして對立し爭つてきたですね。其結果革命が起り、結局人民が勝つて專制君主を追つ拂ふとか、或は國民が作つた憲法を君主に押つけるぞと云つたやうな恰好で、デモクラシーが實現されて來たものですから西洋では人民に主權があると云ふ事を言ふんですね。所が日本では天のうと國民とが對立して爭つたと云ふ事は歴史上もありません。憲法だつて國民が之を押つけて戰ひとつたと云ふ憲法でないのです。つまり天皇と國民との間には常まで爭ひと云ふ事はなかつたわけですから、爭闘の對立としての主權論を以て日本の政治を考へると云ふ事になると非常な間違ひだと云はなければならぬわけです。もともとデモクラシーと云ふものは、初めに申したやうに、[illegible]主權[illegible]と必ずしも結びつけて考へる必要はないのです。主權が君主にあるか人民にあるかと云ふやうな問題は、實際の政治と云ふ問題から見れば大した重要性がありません。其證據には、君主に主權があると憲法に現に規定してみた所で其實際の支配者は一部の特權階級であつたり軍閥や官僚であつたりすると云ふ實例は我々の目のあたり見るところですし、又人民に主權があると云つて見たところで、實際に支配してゐるものは誰かと云へば、決して人民ではなくして一部財閥であつたり或は黨派の幹部であつたりすると云ふことも、ザラにある事であつて、政治形態と云ふものは、さういふ法律上の主權論で云ふものではとても理解出來ないものなんです

だから本當の意味のデモクラシーとは、せい治制度としてのデモクラシーだと云ふのはつまりそこなんで、君主の下だつて、人民がせい治に參與し、其人民の意志に基いてせい治が要請されて行くと云ふ事さへ確保されるならデモクラシーになるのです。だから君主に主權があると憲法に規定してあつても少しも差つかへないのであつて、イギリスだつて國王は君主であるし、スエーデンだつて、ベルギーだつて、ヨーロッパの代表的なデモクラシー國家には立派に君主があるわけなのです

夫れで天皇とやうな意味で天皇をいただくデモクラシーと云ふものは必ずしも矛盾するものではない。唯天皇と國民との間に介在する一つの特權階級といふものについては十分に注意されねばならぬと思ふのです

要するに日本におけるデモクラシーと云ふ場合は、人民主權と云ふ原理を引はなして政治の實際制度をしてみねばならぬと云ふのです。（續く）

開拓先での便り書

（五頁よりの續）

◇第一世は「踏留る」と云ふてとも角も家にする。無理もない事でもあり又大事な事でもある。ところで踏留る者は土地や家でも買つて永住の根據をするまでは本當の氣は出られないであらうし、工場で[illegible]の仕事やうで農家に雇はれて居る[illegible]、こちらが戻ら[illegible]面目に働くとしても工場の都合や農家の都合で其仕事口が永久に保證されてゐるとは限らず、そんな風に迷つてしまへば、そしてまた現代の[illegible]資本主義制度が續くかぎり「踏留」などゝいふことは[illegible]際的にはあり得ないのだが、それにしても「踏留る」への熱は醒められてゐると云へる。土地や家屋の購入が許されるやうになつたのでぼちぼち夫れが行はれて居るし農地でも（まだトロント附近だけしか見ないのだが）農家にやとはれて熟つた農業の仕方を習得するかたはら土地の事情も段々判つてくるにつれて、何ういふ方面に進むが一番適當であるかと云ふ點ものみこめるやうになるはずに農地を購入する者も段々出てくることであらう。又タウンの近くに家を求めて都市で働く子供らと一つ家に住んで經濟と一家團欒の双方をはかつて行かうと計畫をめぐらしてゐる者もあるであらう。

◇「農場や第二世の時代だ」と云ふことは、單に「日本人社會」といふものを指しての事だけではない。經濟的見地からしても之が見られる。第一世と云つてもいろいろであるが六十歳以上の人々が今から何かの事業を起さうとしても、子供らと共にやるのでないかぎり一寸無理であらう。そこへ行くと第二世はこれからで、概して云へば從來沿岸で進路がはゞまれてゐた者に道が開けたのをつかんで進みつゝあると云へるし、心がけのよい者は働き乍ら夜學校（東部の都市には斯うした職業學校の組織が完備して居る）へかよつて勉強し、一つの技術を習得するや夫れを土臺にして同じ方向をたどらうとして居る二世と協同して小規模ながら木工場其他を始めて居る者もあり、既に「成功」してゐる者もあることは曾て報道されたところである。兎にかく二世の將來には（一世も勿論考へやうによつては同じこと）希望がある

◇さて、斯うした、兎にかく希望のある東部へ今後ビー・シー州方面から出かけて來やうとする人々は何んな用意がいるか？それに就ては何れ更に具体的な事を報告出來ることゝ思ふのだが、先づ端的に再定住者の心がまへを云へば

（一）第二の開拓者時代――一世に就て云へば日本から最初に來た時の事を追想し、あの時の氣持で石にかぢりついてでもやつて行くと云ふやうな氣慨を持つて來る必要がある

（二）農地働きに來る者も經驗があれば夫れに越したことはないが、經驗はなくともよく、要はゴーストタウン時代の氣持をさらりとすてゝ飽迄まじめに働く心がけが必要（殊に若い人々などはゴーストタウン時代の惡風が抑々抜け切れずにぶらりぶらりとするので雇主から解雇された者もあるさうで、親達は子供らの此點を餘程意見しておく必要があるであらう）

（三）從來がどうであつたらと全くの新時代で新社會に入つて行くといふ氣持で是までの事は忘れ、百パーセントのカナダ人となるの決心をして乗出し其ためにどこまでも努力するてど常に心がける事

なぞであらう。尚住居問題を一時的にでも解決する方法はドメスチック・ウオーカーとして來ることでで此方の働き口は幾らでもあり、夫婦者でも、子供の一人や二人はあつても就職し得る口もあると云ふ（トロントから南部オンタリオの農地へ向ふ車中にて）

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十七歳までの日本[illegible]
く[illegible]て履歴[illegible]
文又は日本文で[illegible]
照會せられたし

Scottish Night

. . . Empire MacKendrick

Once upon a time in our simple minds, the definitions of an Englishman, a Scotchman and an Irishman was simple. An Englishman was a man who came from England, a Scotchman was a man who came from Scotland and an Irishman was a man who came from Ireland. As to their further differences, except that each might speak in a peculiar fashion common to his race, we could not discern or specify any. Now we know better. Our worldly education took a great step forward when we boarded the merchant aircraft-carrier, the Empire MacKendrick, at Montreal for Liverpool. The Scotch are the salt of the earth. They come no better. In fact, I will admit I'm partly Scotch myself following what is usually referred to as the "Scottish Night of the Empire MacKendrick."

On the Empire MacKendrick, the five Nisei sergeants had two rooms and their own mess. In this mess, CSM Hunter, Sgt. Ito, Sgt. Yatabe and Sgt. One were having a quiet rubber of bridge one Thursday night. The ship was anchored sixteen miles from Liverpool in the Mersey Bar and had been there for two days, much to the impatience of passengers and crew alike.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening, when tea was being enjoyed by the bridge players, loud and half singing was heard from the crew's quarters. Soon, in rolled the steward and the ship carpenter, the latter a burly fellow with thick muscular wrists and enormous hands. He had a windjammer tattooed on his right hand.

Sit down, we invited and they sat down. They were in a happy mood indeed . . . rather pink.

Forty bottles of beer, boasted Chips.

Forty between you two? we asked.

Forty bottles each. Forty for Joe, said Chips, indicating the steward. Forty for the bos'n. Forty for me. We gazed at them in open admiration. As hospitable hosts, we opened conversation.

How big is Liverpool, we happened to ask.

Big as Montreal, said Chips. But I come from Edinburg . . . Edinburg . . .

Aberdeen's my home, gulped Joe.

All the crew's Scotchmen, announced Chips proudly.

That started things off. Literally he burst into the usually lilting melody of "Loch Lomond" and we followed in three bars of it. The steward and the carpenter had appearance of perfect contentment on their anything but cherubic countenances. Then came "In the Gloaming." The steward sang a solo of a song which we had never heard before but nevertheless we came in with gusto in the chorus. It was a heart-stirring tune. The steward banged the mess table as loud as he could at every beat and we, not to be outdone, banged harder. It must have been heard over the entire ship.

[illegible] moonlit night [illegible] Chips in [illegible] accent. [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] It went [illegible] Sgt. One; Sgt. [illegible] CSM Hunter. [illegible] Scotchmen [illegible] announced the [illegible]

[illegible] Yatabe sang the [illegible] "Annie Laurie" in [illegible] voice which [illegible] moment. We banged in approval.

What be the names? asked Joe steward peering into our faces.

Sgt. McOde, Sgt. McIto, Sgt. McOne, Sgt. McYatabe, Sgt. Major Hunter . . . the introductions went.

Mine's McFarlane, said Chips, and shook hands wildly all around.

I'm Adams, leered the steward and suddenly stood up and sang the immortal and stirring strains "Scots Wha Hae." Up jumped the carpenter, made motions of blowing an invisible bagpipe, emitting queer sounds which sounded like the braying of a donkey. Shakily at opportune moments he gave salutes. At conclusion we cheered wildly, banged the table with our cups for more. Other Scottish songs followed. Ay, it was a good time we had.

Singing "Auld Lang Syne" holding hands together we broke up at two in the morning. Carpenter McFarlane extended invitations to his Edinburgh home, slapped our backs, shook hands, handed out cigarettes and nearly lost his false teeth in the excitement. Three cheers for Scotland, we yelled and ended the night in a series of hoorays.

The Scotch are the salt of the earth. We visited Edinburgh, Glasgow, Loch Lomond. The Scotch are the salt of the earth. McIto is the name . . . with an emcee. SGT. R. I., NOV. 15-46.

We Remember

By T.A.M.

A tribute to Margaret Kudo, who passed away at Lethbridge on June 6th, 1945.

A year has gone by since we received the telegram which, though not unexpected, filled us with sorrow. It was not a long telegram. It simply stated that she had passed away. Just a few words, but they recalled many memories.

We remember her as a child, happy and friendly with twinkling eyes and an appealing smile. She was always polite and thoughtful of the comfort of the many visitors received by her father in their little home by the old school.

There came the war, the evacuation to Alberta and then the beginning of her long illness. We remember her struggling to regain her health, and with sorrow, we watched her slowly losing ground until her ebbing strength confined her to a hospital bed.

We remember the long periods of pain and suffering which she bore with quiet courage and the cheerful smile which greeted her many visitors and well-wishers, endearing her to all who had the honor of knowing her.

We remember her fighting heart and the will to live which sustained her long after the doctor had given up hope, until finally, even her courageous heart could struggle no more and death brought merciful release.

Yes, we remember all this—and remembering, we pay tribute to the memory of our dear friend, Margaret.

Person Sought

Mr. Ken Sato, who is believed to be in Montreal, is asked to contact Pte. Tak Sato at 951 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, where he will be returning shortly.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—British Columbia's Attorney-General, Gordon Wismer, is expected to leave Victoria June 16 for England to represent B.C. at the Privy Council's hearing of the Japanese repatriation appeal. He will sail on the Queen Mary June 20.

Caprice

By N.S.E.

There always comes a time when your mind falls into a particular mood or along some line of thought, clinging to memories of the past with all the tenacity of a stubborn barnacle. You don't have to feel melancholy to fall into these reminiscent, somewhat wistful spells, for you can reminisce happily too.

On Sunday, I reminisced. Maybe it was because it was Decoration Day, but I kept thinking of my lost childhood friends and school chums. And as the parade swept by, my thoughts went back to carefree high school days when life meant laughter and fun, and when our woes were nothing larger than unrequited puppy love, homework, detentions and distasteful subjects. Life was a bed of roses, and though we were aware of world affairs through our studies of current events, our biggest concern was whether our team would win the basketball game or that crucial rugby game. And while Hitler marched through Austria, Czechoslovakia, and when Chamberlain returned from Munich, hailing, "Peace in our time," we worried about our star football player's sprained ankle or Tech's starry fullback.

And so our high school days whizzed by. Then came 1939 and during the early days of the war we turned our efforts and energies to Red Cross work or Cadet Corps. We ran to classroom windows to admire the cavalry unit passing our school. We laughed at the boys' awkward attempts at marching in formation. We collected magazines, and raised penny funds. We saw France and the Low Countries invaded, and abandoned algebra for a discussion with Mr. "Mac." And so on towards graduation with class breakfasts, the valedictory, the tea dance, and good-byes to favorite teachers . . .

Then one by one the boys joined up. It was hard to believe that these uniformed friends were the same ones I'd squabbled with, who'd dipped my ringlets into the ink-well in grade four, or who'd sent that cute Valentine. One by one they left, looking smart and trim in uniforms of khaki, navy and air force blue. We wrote to them, spilling all the gossip . . . Jim joined up . . . Mr. Jones broke his left leg . . . Pifie had six puppies . . . the old school put on "The Gondoliers."

Then came Dieppe, with the Cameron Highlanders in on it. We anxiously scanned lists of those who were safe. And how we celebrated when Les and Gordie wired they were safe! But sad news came too. Laurie was reported "missing in action" after a mission over Germany. Then Jim was reported missing, and later, Laurie's younger brother, Sid. Then as time went by, they were all "presumed dead." And at the end of the war, they failed to turn up.

It's a sober group that talks about Laurie, Sid and Jim. It was a sad group too, that sat through the Armistice Day church service, shedding unashamed tears for them when the piper played the Lament.

Last Sunday was Decoration Day. And as the Air Force passed by, I thought of my friends . . . Laurie, popular class president, athlete . . . his brother Sid, blond, boyish, with tiny freckles on his nose . . . Jim, who'd delivered our newspaper long ago. They, who had been my friends since kindergarten days, were gone, leaving behind only snaps, Sid's sketch in my autograph, and best of all, cherished memories.

"Organization"

A section from a draft report submitted to the Ontario Provincial Conference by the Toronto Defence Committee.

At a recent Provincial Conference of Japanese organizations and representatives in Ontario, the Toronto Citizenship Defence Committee submitted a draft report covering the organizations, finances and functions of the provincial organization and the proposed national federation.

The draft supplies much factual and interpretative data.

The contents of the report will be published in this and succeeding issues. Following is an excerpt from the draft, under the section "Organization" (of Provincial organization).

* * *

During the past four years, the Japanese people in Ontario have formed organizations in their respective areas. Some were for specialized purposes such as religious worship, for recreation, and for political action. They were formed, in all instances, by groups of people who joined together to pursue a common interest. Group leaders, executive members, and the membership in general, have given their attention to develop a variety of programs which are of interest to the members.

The increasing number of Japanese in Ontario during the past two years has led us to believe that advantages can be gained by coordinating and unifying our activity. More recently, when a large number of persons were threatened with deportation, we have required funds for legal action. In our province-wide appeal for donations, we have seen the need for a single organization for the whole area. With permanent settlement, more stable conditions, and an increasing influx of people, the need for an organization to promote a long range policy, becomes imperative.

Our first purpose is to become an integral functioning part of the democratic community, and to share in all responsibilities and privileges with the rest of the population. We shall co-operate with all organizations which promote democratic development, and we shall strive to enrich our common cultural and political life through active participation. At the same time, we shall be alert to detect and condemn any subversive force which uses racial defamation to disrupt our community and destroy the growing unity of the Canadian people.

To further this primary purpose, we recommend the formation of a provincial organization to represent all Japanese people in Ontario. It is recommended that a committee be named to study the constitution of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, and to adapt this constitution to the circumstances of the provincial organization.

As an additional means to further this end, we recommend the organization of committees in all unorganized areas. The committees need not be formal, but should be sufficiently cohesive to maintain contact with all persons in their areas, and with the central body. When matters of importance arise, these committees will assist in giving out information and report local decisions to headquarters.

The following principles will be basic to any organization affiliating to the provincial organization: (a) the local organizations will be in a position to discuss and make decisions on matters of public concern, (b) the organization will not discriminate against a person because of nationality, and (c) the organization and members are pledged to assist the progressive and democratic movements at home and abroad.

FINANCES AND BUDGET

An extensive budget is not proposed for the provincial organization. Expenses will be limited to items like stationery, postage, advertising and travel. Staff, if employed, will not be more than a part-time secretary. These expenses can be covered by a small nominal affiliation fee, and contributions raised on an allotment basis by dances, concerts and other social affairs.

It is recommended that the Provincial Committee draw up a budget to December 31, 1946.

GIs in Tokyo Give Views on Relative Merits of U.S. and Japanese Girls

"Do you see any traits in Japanese girls which you think American girls might well copy?"

An inquiring reporter from the Stars and Stripes put the question to eight GI's in Tokyo. The answers, as reported by the Stars and Stripes, were as follows:

Seaman E. T. Levine, Peoria, Ill.: "Japanese girls think more of a man than the women do back home. They always serve the men first, instead of themselves—but don't get me wrong. That's just a suggestion for improvement."

Pte. D. Bockman, Aurora, Ill.: "I think these Japanese girls are all right—not that I've done any personal research to speak of, but I don't see that they have anything American girls don't have, and more of."

Marine W. Wilberg, Price, Utah: "Faithfulness—that's one thing our women could learn. I know a lot of guys that got 'dear John' letters. Obedience—that's another. When their men tell them to do something, Japanese women snap to."

Pte. H. Swarthout, Ludington, Mich.: "American women are spoiled—and I like 'em that way. I want a girl to act like an equal, not like she felt inferior—it gives you something to work on. Nope, I wouldn't change 'em."

Private A. Anderson, Yakima, Wash.: "Well, Japanese girls aren't spoiled, for one thing, but they're too timid and maybe if American girls copied the one trait they'd copy the other. All in all, I guess we'd better leave them just as they are."

Pte. C. G. Matheus, Connersville, Ind.: "There's something to be said on both sides. American girls are wonderful, but some of them could copy the docility of the Japanese. I guess some of our girls like to be put on a pedestal."

Pte. M. Williams, Scranton, Pa.: "I don't think American girls have much to learn. Take this business of waiting on men first. Who wants his girl to act like she feels inferior?"

Pte. G. R. Grubert, Boyertown, Pa.: "Japanese girls have the reputation of sticking to their men. They seem more co-operative outwardly. American girls take too much for granted—but they seem to get it, so we must like it that way."

[illegible]

U.S. Negroes Charge Oppression; Petition United Nations for Aid

DETROIT—The National Negro Congress in the United States has asked the United Nations to intervene to halt "oppression" of 13,000,000 American Negroes, an Associated Press dispatch reported on June 1.

In a letter to Trygve Lie, secretary-general of the U.N. Security Council, the 1,000 delegates went on record expressing "profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, having failed to bring relief from oppression through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

In a companion message to President Truman, the congress termed its U.N. appeal "an historical moment in the life of the nation."

The congress acted unanimously after its executive board approved the petition to the United Nations. It petitioned under Article 71 of the United Nations Charter, which permits minorities to seek assistance in "prevention of discrimination on ground of race."

An eight-page documented brief, compiled by Dr. Herbert Apetheker, a member of the American Historical Society, was introduced in support of the contention that Negroes in the United States are oppressed.

Dr. Apetheker charged, in his documents, that 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States are restricted to "second-class citizenship, and subjugated to a brutal system of oppression and discrimination based upon the inhuman unscientific Fascist theory of 'racism'."

He urged that "the Negro people, for themselves and for the benefit of all other inhabitants of America, demand full freedom and absolute equality. Nothing short of this will satisfy them. When one is enslaved, all are in chains."

Notices

Donations

Following donations received recently are acknowledged by the Citizenship Defence Committee of Toronto:

Okanagan Centre Koyu-kai, per Toyokichi Talji, $114.00. (Through the Winnipeg Defence Committee).

New Denver Sanatorium Patients $12.50; New Denver Sanatorium Staff, $20.50; New Denver Nisei Concert, $80.00 — total of $113.00, per Mitzi Ikeda.

Vancouver Japanese Gardeners' Association, per Toshiro Yakura of Vernon, B.C., $261.92.

Toronto Koyu-kai, per H. R. Nobuoka, $76.87.

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Introducing . . .

Ted Hayashi and Frank Hatashita

Packing salmon, fooling around tobacco plantations or working in a machine shop may have little to do with the business of photography. Yet those vocations are quite intimate to two enterprising Niseis who have pooled their brains on a photographic venture.

The two are 30-year-old Ted Hayashi, and 26-year-old Frank Hatashita.

Ted said goodbye to B.C. in the spring of 1942. He arrived at Toronto's Mitchel Hepburn's farm. He moved on to a tobacco farm where he did his stint till after harvest, and drifted into Toronto. There he worked three and a half years for the Mercury Photo Service, preparing for his photographic career. That wasn't so hard since his hobby had always been photography. In Toronto too, he met and married Kaye Hatashita. That made Ted a brother-in-law to Frank.

While Ted adjusts his lights and backdrops to take portraits at his Dundas Studio, Frank works in the shadows with his photo finishing.

Frank's 5' 8" 180 lbs. has been quite impressive among judo enthusiasts. In fact he has a few championship trophies tucked away. As fish packer he has wandered into the nooks and crannies of B.C. and picked up the knack of saying "ugh" and passing himself off as an Indian. But that wasn't good enough with the B.C. Security Commission when evacuation came.

Frank lingered a while at Hastings Park, a period which was probably well-spent, and went to Tashme. By the end of 1943, he had enough of Tashme, and went out to Toronto, where he landed a job as a machinist. Recently he left that job to go into photography with Ted. And not to be outdone, Frank also got married.

So genial Frank is now bossing the Crystal Photo Finish.

That, in brief, is the story behind two advertisers in The New Canadian.

Moriyama Clamps Down On Coaldale Players To Win Game For Chinooks

By R.S.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — The baseball season has opened, and "Play ball!" echoes across all local diamonds once again.

On June 2, Picture Butte Chinooks whipped Coaldale Bussels 15-6 in a slow and drawn out game played on their home grounds.

Only once during the entire game were the Coaldale boys actually threatening. They got two hits and drew two walks from Y. Ikeuchi, Chinook's starting pitcher, and sent him to the showers. K. Moriyama took over the mound duties with one out in the second inning and kept Coaldale's five additional hits well scattered.

N. Matsui and T. Sawada pitched for Coaldale and were jumped for nine hits, including a triple by F. Tabata and a double by K. Moriyama.

Westerns Score 2nd Consecutive Win

TORONTO, Ont.—Westerns defeated the powerful R.C.A.F. Depot team 116 for a second straight victory in a Toronto Softball League's Intermediate AA game played here recently at Willowvale Park before a huge crowd.

Tak Hayashida pitched a much improved game than last week and although RCAF got their first run on a wild pitch by Hayashida, Westerns came from behind to win a hard fought game.

Kiyo Tamura and Johnny Shimizu thrilled Western supporters with a circuit clout each, and Jimmy Kitamura hit a screaming triple with a man on base.

Tommy Kamino starred in left field, making brilliant running catches quite frequently.

Shepherd, who started on the mound for the RCAF, lost his control and was relieved by Lindell in the fifth inning.

BATTERIES:

Westerns: Hayashida, Hirano and Uno.

RCAF: Shepherd, Lindell and Kelly.

* * *

Westerns were glad to see some Nisei girls cheering for them at this game, but, they say, give us more support you Torontonians!

Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriage

YAGUCHI—ITO

HAMILTON, Ont. — At the All People's Mission on Saturday, May 25, Rev. W. H. Pike officiated at the wedding of Miss Aiko Norrine Ito, sister of Mrs. T. Suzuki of Brantford, and Mr. Shigeru Sid Yaguchi, only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Yaguchi of Greenwood, B.C.

The bride, given in marriage by Mr. T. Suzuki, wore a white satin gown and a veil held in place by orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of red roses. Attending her was Miss Sumiko Pat Kondo, in a gown of pale blue crepe and carrying a bouquet of nosegay. Mr. Harold Shimoda was best man.

A reception was held at the Winter Garden for some fifty guests.

The couple left on a honeymoon to Niagara Falls.

* * *

OHAMA—YOSHIDA

LEMON CREEK, B.C. — Miss Yukiye Yoshida, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kusumatsu Yoshida, and Mr. Eizo Ohama of Enderby, B.C., were principals of a wedding held at the Lemon Creek Buddhist Church on May 4. Reverend Katatsu performed the ceremony. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Katsanosuke Katsumi.

The couple will reside in Enderby, B.C.

HARADA—KINOSHITA

SLOCAN CITY, B.C. — Miss [illegible]chiko Kinoshita, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Kinoshita of Slocan City, and Mr. [illegible] Harada, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumaichi Harada of Slocan City, were married recently at the Slocan Buddhist Church. Rev. Asaka officiated. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Y. Oka and Mr. and Mrs. T. Hatano.

The couple will reside in London, Ont.

* * *

Engagement

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta. — Mr. and Mrs. Kinzaemon Taniguchi of Picture Butte, Alta., formerly of Ruskin, B.C., have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Yoshiko Florence, to Mr. Toshiyuki "Sammy" Sameshima, second son of Mrs. Fujie Sameshima of Iron Spring, Alta., formerly of Steveston, B.C., on May 18. Baishakunins for the occasion were Mr. Ichiro Tabata and Mr. and Mrs. Ryutaro Nakagama.

* * *

LETELLIER, Man. — Mr. and Mrs. Kishichiro Sasaki of Letellier, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Take[illegible], to Mr. George Murakami, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otokichi Murakami of Letellier, on May 10. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Nishimura of Emerson, Man.

Birth

TORONTO, Ont. — A boy, Gerald Ronald, to Mr. and Mrs. George Saito (nee Haruko Nunose), on May 11.

* * *

A boy, to Mr. and Mrs. T[illegible]yoshi Yamaki of Rosebery, B.C., on May 23 at the New Denver Hospital.

OBITUARY

KIKUMATSU SUMI

TAPPEN, B.C. — Funeral service was held May [illegible] in the Tappen Anglican Church for Kikumatsu Sumi, who died on May [illegible] in Salmon Arm Hospital. Rev. Craig officiated.

Mr. Sumi took ill suddenly May 21 and was admitted to hospital the following day.

TSUNEICHI ADACHI

TASHME, B.C. — Funeral services were held at the Tashme Anglican Church on May [illegible] for Tsuneichi Adachi, who passed away on May 12. Reverend [illegible] officiated.

Help Wanted

Japanese lady between [illegible] for Chinese grocery store. Must have pleasing personality and appearance. Good salary. Permanent position for right party. Write details either in English or Japanese. C. Fong, [illegible], Edmonton, Alta.

Defeat Hinodes 11-4

Mende Leads Okanagan Centre into Three-way Deadlock in OK League

OKANAGAN CENTRE, B.C.—It was strictly pitcher Akio Mende's day as the combined Winfield-Okanagan Centre baseball team blasted the highly touted Summerland Hinodes to the decisive count of 11-4 in an Okanagan Valley league game played here on Sunday, May 26, at the cactus-strewn Winfield diamond.

The ex-Hammond right-hander was in complete control throughout as he held the lads from the peach country to seven well-scattered bingles while his team-mates gathered ten off K. Furuya and fireman "Fuzzy" Uzawa. Mende's performance lifted the OK Centre from a lowly last spot to a three-way tie for first place with Summerland and Kelowna, the other members of the league.

The Central Okanaganites were quick to take the lead as they picked off six runs in the initial frame. Despite injuries to its two players, Shoichi Hikichi and Matt Kobayashi, that lead was never relinquished as five more tallies were recorded in the second, fifth and sixth innings to round out the scoring for the Centre.

For the southerners, K. Furuya hurled a courageous game until relieved in the sixth by Fuzzy Uzawa, who effectively silenced the Okanagan Centre bombardment. Summerland chalked up lone counters in the second, third, fourth and the last inning for their total of four.

Furuya was credited with two strike-outs; Uzawa with one, while six Summerland players hit thin air off Mende's offerings. For the losers, Frank and Roy Kuroda and Sam Imayoshi were outstanding from a fielding and batting point of view.

In the first half of the double-header, the Winfield girls soft-ball team, led by Yoshi Tanaka, nosed out a fighting Summerland squad 14-13.

American Nisei

(Continued from page 1)

nese army, which he had joined under compulsion, he became emaciated. He was deprived of food and forced to go through severe army drills without eating. The Japanese army doctor, however, examined him and said that he was not ill.

"By January, 1945, Fujikawa was running a high fever almost every day. When he asked for permission to see an army physician, his superior officer accused him of faking illness. Finally, in February an examining doctor said that he had pleurisy. He was transferred to the army hospital in Kaneoka.

"Although he was running a high fever, Fujikawa was ordered by Kaneoka authorities to leave the hospital and, carrying his own pack, walked three miles to another hospital in Nara. He never recovered from the grueling strains of that forced experience and died on April 2, 1945."

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Terrorism Sweeps Japanese Colony in Brazil; 400 Arrested

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Police investigating a wave of terror and assassinations in Brazil's large Japanese colony have unearthed a network of secret societies which may have hoped to conquer the country during the war, according to the Associated Press.

Some 400 arrests already have been made.

Many secluded villages, where only Japanese is spoken and all the customs of Nippon are maintained, are found to be held together by societies dedicated to preserving the belief—astonishing to outsiders—that Japan won the war.

Bands of Japanese [illegible] blamed for the [illegible] [illegible] business [illegible] tell the colonists [illegible] defeated.

According to [illegible] largest society [illegible] Renmei, with [illegible] roughly one-[illegible] colony. Members [illegible] preserve [illegible] are suspected [illegible] over Sao Pau[illegible]

Shindo was [illegible] with the Black [illegible] and other groups [illegible] MacArthur in Japan [illegible] placed.